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The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,027—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894.

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B.I. OCEANA	6982	1200	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3260	500	H. Weichell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moale	21st "
† ASSAM	3260	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2200	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3260	500	H. Weichell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4173	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

FRIDAY.

† ASSAM	3260	500	T. F. Creery	23th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3260	500	H. Weichell	9th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Logzin	15th "
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B.I. GANGES	4280	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th "

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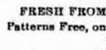

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First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
¼ Hunting Case	115
Hunting "	110
Crystal Face "	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.

Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.

	Rs.
¼ Hunting case, Keyless of high quality	230
Crystal Face " do. do. do.	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder of high quality	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder do. do.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the

SALOONS OF

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CHOICEST PRODUCT OF BONNIE SCOTLAND!

Guaranteed Pure, Wholesome, Unsophisticated, Unadulterated SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Blend rising rapidly in the estimation of the PUBLIC is

FERRINTOSH.

Rs. 27. per doz. The Best and Cheapest WHISKY at this Price in the Market. Rs. 27. per doz.

Only obtainable of PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 7 8	per box.
Primo de Revelo	" 25	"	6 0	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50	with ring	11 0	"
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"	9 0	"
Exquisitos	" 50	"	7 0	"
Princes as (small size)	" 50	"	5 0	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6 0	"
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5 0	"
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	4 8	"
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	4 0	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause); it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 32s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and that the worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the weakness of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

W ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

DY for many years accustomed to the and Education of Children, is anxious Two or More CHILDREN to join Three at her home Care whose Parents are abroad. ive Devoted Attention is given both their Health The Lady resides in one of the Healthiest London, and can give the Highest References. E. F." care of this Office.

NOW READY.

OMBAY GAZETTE" ERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOW READY.

HE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

ublished once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Bombay Price Current contains—
Specially-Written Market Report.
reight Report, &c.
ummary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
xports and Imports of Bullion.
omparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay o date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Ex- e for the month, and for the same period, as far s 1870 and 1878, respectively.
omparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to with the total for the month, and the same od, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
ame Lists and Rates of Exchange.
st of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of ailing, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels g the Week.
ture and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS of the Choicest Varieties can only be obtained from Us direct.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Collections, Rs. 5-8, 8-8, 12-8, 20-0, and 30-0.

FLOWER SEEDS, in Collections, at Rs. 2-0, 3-0, 4-8, 5-8, and 10-0.

ALL PACKING AND CARRIAGE *free*.

CHOICE BULBS.

Largest Stock in India. In Collections,
"A" 144 Bulbs, Rs. 20; "B" 96 Bulbs, Rs. 12-0
"C" 61 Bulbs, Rs. 7-0; "D" 43 Bulbs, Rs. 5.

Packing, but NOT Carriage free.

See our GRAND CATALOGUE for Descriptions of over 2,000 Varieties, FREE BY POST, As. 2-8.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING for INDIAN AMATEURS," Rs. 5-0 and 3-8.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives. For Report and Rates, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875 ..... £	742,503
"	1885 ..... "	988,107
"	1887 ..... "	998,043
"	1892 ..... "	2,023,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military & Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,356
Total Accumulated Funds..... do.....	" 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—	
1868	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,703,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MELOWES STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SILK WARPS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Malowes Street, No. 21—

By order of the consignee and on account and at the risk of the outstanding Indentor, Chuguu Hurukchund

C H—1-6—2 cases containing 178 warps No. C N 2-60 1 lb. Nos. 2½ yards and 3½ warps No. T 2-70 1 lb. 4 oz. 2½ lb.

1-6—2 cases do. do.
2-6—2 cases do. do.
11-12—2 cases do. do.
13-14—2 cases do. do.
25 warps No. T 2-70. 1lb 4 oz. 2½ yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, March 31, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Leased Property, at Bandora, Advertised to take place TO-DAY, on account of the mortgagee, Pestonjee Cursetjee Porter, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE UNION MILLS, DELISLE ROAD, PAREL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Union Mills, DeLisle Road, Parel, by order of the Adjuster and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A quantity of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 31, 1894.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MATHERAN.

MR. C. J. DE SOUZA, Proprietor of the CLARENDON HOTEL, is the Government Contractor for Conveyances. Visitors requiring conveyances are requested to address the Contractor, who will furnish them with the reduced Scale of charges. Manchilla and Rickshaws are now available in addition to the conveyances already in use on the Hill. Ponies and Coolies may also be engaged through the Contractor.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent of Matheran.

Matheran, 9th March, 1894.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 304-305, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 31st March, 1894, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December 1893.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th March 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER :—

3 Months } at 5 per cent. per annum.
4 Months }

Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq. (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA.
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Frs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CABSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avise.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avise.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
O. MARBY & LIGNE-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
O. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONZALEZ BYAS & Co.	Xeres De La Frontera.
BARKHAUSEN & CIE	Bordeaux.
HUNT, ROOPE, TEAGE & Co	Oporto.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS.	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Avize.
ARMANDE FRERES	Epernay.
JULES GRIMMOND.	Cognac.
TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
MOET & CHANDON	Epernay.
GRIMM & HOLTHUSEN	Bordeaux.
JAMES ROBINSON & Co	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FROM ABOVE FIRMS TO HAND.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank), Bank Street, Bombay,
OR
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris

GEORGE GOULET

By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Sub-Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THREE Steel Lancashire BOILERS, by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., 28' by 7', double flues 2' 3", each carrying 100 lbs. pressure.

One Compound Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H. P. Cylinder 23½" and L. P. 40" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 700 T. H. P., and one Oldham Willow.

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A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* Induced by residence in tropical climates.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of His Excellency the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 8 p.m.

Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Bazar Gate Street, 1 p.m.

Annual Inspection, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, Parade Ground, 5 p.m.

Lecture on the Christian Revelation, Framji Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Wilson College, Lecture on Bi-Metallism, 5-45 p.m.

Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship Meeting.

Bombay Sailing Association's Match.

Aryan Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8 p.m.

Lecture by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., L.T. H Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 6 p.m., Rev. Dr. Alexander presiding.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Ship Queen of Scots entered, and the steamer City of Wakefield left the dock, yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Benares and Marquis Bacquehem entered, and the steamer Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The offertories on Sunday will be given to the Sisters of "The All Saints community".

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, the 1st April, 1894.

LECTURE.—Rao Bahadur Haridal Hurasdrai Desai, B.A., LL.B., will deliver a public lecture, behind the Old Girgaum Police Court, at the Arya Samaj Hall, on "Vedic Chronology" to-morrow, the 1st April, at 6 p.m., precisely. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WILSON COLLEGE LECTURES.—The third of the series of lectures, organized by the Wilson College Literary Society, will be delivered this evening, at 5-45 p.m., in the Wilson College Hall, by the Rev. R. Macomish M.A., on "Bimetallism." The Hon'ble Mr. Macdonnel will preside.

SKATING RINK.—A grand dramatic and musical entertainment will be given at the Skating Rink to-morrow evening by some Portuguese amateurs in aid of the Indo-Portuguese C. Club. There will also be various ecclismental and comic songs. The performance will commence at 9 p.m.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The postponed meeting, in connection with the fourth anniversary of the Students' Brotherhood, will be held in the Prarthana Mandir (Girgaum) to-morrow (1st proximo) at 8 a.m., Mr. Justice Ranade will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.—About one hundred and seventy-five male operatives of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, at Supari Baug Road, struck work on Thursday, on account of a reduction made in their wages. Some of the women, who had struck a few days previously, have returned to work. Arrangements have been made by the police to prevent any breach of the peace.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The following are the ladies and gentlemen at present staying at this hotel:—Mons. and Madame Ch. Pernet, Surgeon-Major and W. Barres, Bom. Sappers and Miners; Mrs. R. W. Swinnerton and family; Mrs. Hugh Lord and family; Miss Horne; Mrs. Balkley; Capt. S. Goodridge R.N., of H. M. S. Magdala; Lieut. A. W. Howe, R.N.; Mr. E. Bass, Mr. F. W. Melvile H. M. S. Euphrates; and Mr J. P. Orr.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Sylvia	J. W. Monk.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	See Saw	Crowe.
Selection	Pinafore	Sullivan.
Quadrille	Fun of the Fair	Williams.
Galop	Tramway	Burgmein.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SINKING OF A BOAT.—Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock the prow, No. 2206, belonging to Bagloo Callian, laden with rice, left the Carnac Bunder, to go to a patmar, anchored off Wari Bunder. Owing however to the strong breeze, which was prevailing at the time the prow filled with water and sank off the Wari Bunder. All the crew were saved by the boat of the Bombay Port Trust dredger Kupchus, which immediately went to their assistance. The rice was picked up and the prow was again floated.

THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.—The twenty-seventh anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj falls on the 2nd proximo, and will be celebrated for nine days beginning with to-day, the following is the programme:—Saturday, 31st March, 2 p.m., opening service. Sunday, 1st April, 6 p.m., service in Marathi. Monday, 2nd, 7 a.m., service in Marathi; 6 p.m., service in Marathi. Tuesday, 3rd, 6 p.m., service in Gujarati. Wednesday, 4th, 7-30 a.m., individual prayers; 6 p.m., address in Marathi. Thursday, 5th, at 6 a.m., morning service at Back Bay; 8 p.m., gathering of the Night Schools' Boys. Friday, 6th, 6 p.m., lecture in English. Saturday, 7th, 3 p.m., children's gathering; 8 p.m., Kirtan. Sunday, 8th a.m., Service in Gujarathi: 6 p.m., service in Marathi.

NEW SCHOOL PRIZES.—We are requested by the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, to state that Mr. Narayan Vishwanath Mandlik, executor of the late Mr. E. Rebatsek's estate, has offered a sum of Rs. 500 to the committee, for the purpose of giving monetary prizes to meritorious students of primary schools. Mr. Rebatsek has left under his will a large sum of money to be devoted towards the encouragement of primary education; and as only the interest realized on it is to be spent in furtherance of his object, the committee expect to receive annually a handsome contribution from Mr. Mandlik. The committee have also received a sum of Rs. 20 from Mr. Mowji Raghowji for the purchase of prizes for the Kalbadevi Girls' School. It is to be hoped that others will not be slow to follow the good example set by Mr. Mandlik and Mr. Mowji.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. C. M. CURSETJEE.—Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, proceeds to Europe by to-day's mail steamer on six month's leave of absence. During the past week, he has been entertained at dinner by many of his friends in Bombay. On Monday evening last, the members of the Amateur Dramatic Club, of which he is the president, entertained him at the premises of the Ripon Club. Mr. P. N. Wadia presided on the occasion, and in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, eulogized his many good qualities. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Cursetjee was entertained at dinner in the same premises by other friends. On Thursday evening, a dinner was given in his honour by some of the members of the Ripon Club, when Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, the president of the Club, was in the chair, and spoke highly of the guest of the evening, whose toast he proposed.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Suckoobai, a woman, residing with her husband, at 301 Nagpada, has reported to the police that, about 7 p.m., on the 28th instant, she attended a wedding, at Haines Road. When she returned home, about 11 p.m., and went to sleep in a room on the ground floor of the house, with another woman, named Parbutee. The door of the room was secured with a latch from inside, but it could be opened by any outsider by lifting up the latch. At 4 o'clock, on the following morning, Parbutee awoke the complainant, and reported to her that she (Parbutee) had missed her nose ring. The complainant immediately got up, and discovered that she had been robbed of her own gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 200 from off her neck. The complainant and the people living in the house suspect Parbutee of having stolen the ornament. Up to the present no trace of the property has been discovered.

SUICIDE OF A KHOJA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Mahim, regarding the death of a Khoja, named Mahomedbhoy Jan, a goldsmith, aged forty years, residing with his father at Mahim Bazar. The deceased had a defect in his constitution, and was consequently suffering from melancholia. About two or three months ago he told his father that he had lent Rs. 4,000 to a certain man, who refused to return it, and he was upset about it. About seven days ago, Mahomedbhoy behaved in a very extraordinary manner, and spoke incoherently. On Wednesday evening the deceased closed his shop and returned home at 8 p.m. About half-an-hour afterwards he took his evening meal with his father, and about 9 p.m. went to bed. At 6 o'clock on the following morning he was missing, and on inquiry being instituted his body was found lying on the sands, below high water mark, near the sea-shore at Mahim Bazaar Road. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning in the sea was returned by the jury.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GANJA.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Luximon Ganoo and Bhicoo Luximon were yesterday charged with having in their possession fifteen seers of ganja, which was in excess of the quantity legally allowed under the Abkari Act. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The accused's house having been searched by Abkari Inspector Narayen Mahadeo Rajay, the drug was found in a box concealed on the loft in the room occupied by Luximon, whose son Bhicoo is a licensee for selling ganja. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that there was no evidence to connect Bhicoo with the offence, nor was there any evidence to show how the ganja came to be on the loft. There were reasonable doubts to believe that the accused had the knowledge of the drug being on the loft, and again he was not seen with ganja. As regards Luximon, the right conclusion would be that the ganja was brought in his absence from the room. Under the circumstances the accused were acquitted, and the ganja was ordered to be made over to the Collector.

A SHIPMASTER IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain Paul Brown, commander of the steamer Exby, appeared to answer a charge of assault and abusive language, preferred against him by Mr. Abraham William Murteney, the berthing master of the Victoria Docks. Mr. Roughton appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Brown for the accused. The complainant stated that he was a pilot duly authorized to assist the accused when necessary. About a couple of days ago the Dock Master told him to starboard the helm. He thereupon told of the accused to do it, which the accused declined, saying that the Dock Master was an old fool. Ultimately, the accused complied with the order. Subsequently the accused turned round upon the complainant and abused him and called him a d—d fool. The complainant remonstrated with him, and the accused gave him a box on the left ear. The complainant then went down the ladder, and the accused to threaten him asked his men to let go the ladder. But the complainant requested him not do so as he could not swim. The accused said he did not care at all whether he could swim or not. His worship remarked that the charge of assault was not proved clearly, but that of using abusive language was, and the accused was therefore fined Rs. 5.

GOA NEWS.—Rumours are gaining ground that H. E. Senhor Raphael d'Andrade, the Governor-General, is returning to Portugal to take up the post of Minister of Marine, which was occupied by Mr. Neves Ferreira.—The Municipality of Bardez has declined to contribute towards the deficit that may result from establishing a telegraphic station at Mapuca.—There were only two traders for taking up the steam launch service from Hira and Raghunath Nachinolcar, asking a Government subsidy of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500 for ordinary service, and Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 3,800, respectively, for extraordinary service. Efforts are being made to get the subsidy sanctioned through Ministerial influence.—His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop lately visited the Panjim jail, and was pleased with the cleanliness of the place. He gave a donation of Rs. 15 to be distributed among the sick prisoners.—In future the drawing up of a list of the forty highest rate-payers will belong to the electoral committee in each province, the final appeal being made to the High Court.—The want of drinking water is being felt at Panjim. The project of bringing water from Bangurim had been talked about for many years since, and though the want of water is felt every year nothing appears to have been done yet.—The Government Boletim appoints a committee to report on the quantity and quality of the water. This will take a couple of months and then rain will come, and the project will be shelved for another occasion, when the potable water fails.—The delimitations of provincial circles has been affected by detaching several villages from our Municipality and attaching them to others in order that the Municipal office may be as near as possible.—The despatch containing the judicial reform has been received, but not yet published by the Government.—Mr. Pach Falcao, Chief Justice, left Goa on the 20th March. A dinner was given to him and to the party who accompanied him at Marmagoa.—Mr. F. A. Veiga, the newly-appointed Judge of the High Court, left Portugal, on the 5th March, and is expected to arrive shortly. Some of his friends and admirers are preparing a reception for him in Panjim.—The European priests and nuns, who have arrived with the Patriarch Archbishop, are intended for a College which his Grace is going to establish.—The advertisement rate in the official Boletim has been increased to keep pace with the increasing prices of every article. The new tariff in British India has given a "haudle" to the traders in Panjim to increase their prices on all useful books.—On the 20th there was a theft and robbery on two houses, and another in Chorao, are reported. The persons implicated in the former have been arrested.—The Ultramar brings serious charges of his appropriation against the Administrador of Quepem.—While the railway traffic has gone down, the Government are thinking of erecting a battery to salute foreign war vessels.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

A BOY MURDERED FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMDYA VALAD PUNA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Sessions Judge of Kandeish, who, in February last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. M. B. Choubal appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused and another person were charged with having committed the murder of one Dowlat, a boy of nine years, for the sake of his ornaments. On the morning of the 19th January last, the boy went out to graze cattle, and as he did not return in the evening, a search was made for him the next morning, when his dead body was found in a field with the throat cut. His legs were bound together with a pice of cloth, and the ornaments on his person were missing. Enquiries were set on foot, and search was made for the first prisoner, who was absent from his home at Newada. The following morning the second accused was arrested on suspicion, by the Foujdar of the village. The first accused, on his coming home, was questioned, and he produced Rs. 6-10-9, the proceeds of the pawning of the boy's ornaments, which were subsequently identified. The first accused also made a confession of his guilt, in which he stated that he and the second accused had murdered the boy for the sake of his ornaments. The case against the second accused, the Sessions Judge remarked, was one of strong suspicion and no more. There was no direct evidence to show that the prisoners were near the scene of the murder. For want of sufficiently strong evidence the second accused was acquitted. With regard to the first accused the Sessions Judge found no extenuating circumstances. The crime of murdering children for the sake of their ornaments was, he remarked, unfortunately not uncommon in India, and the only fit punishment for crimes of such revolting and reckless brutality was the extreme penalty of the law. The first accused was accordingly sentenced to death.

Their Lordships on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the vakils dismissed the appeal.

JUDGES DIFFERING IN OPINION.

IMPERATRIX VS. ABDUL GANI VALAD HAND AI ALI AND MAHOMED SHAFI VALAD KAYAM.

These were appeals by the two accused from a decision of Mr. Arthur H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in February last, convicted them of the murder of Fatma, daughter of Babun, and sentenced them to death. As regarded the second accused, their Lordship's were in accord, and reversed his conviction of murder and the sentence of death passed upon him by the Sessions Judge. As to the case of the first accused, Mr. Justice Ranade was of opinion that the fact disclosed culpable homicide not amounting to murders while in Mr. Justice Jardine's view of the facts the conviction for murder recorded by the Session, Judge was right. The Court reversed the sentence of death passed upon the second accused, dismissing his appeal so far as regarded his conviction of and the sentence passed upon him for causing grievous hurt. The Judges being divided in opinion as to whether the first prisoner committed the offence of murder, the Court directed, under Section 429 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that the case should be laid before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley with the opinions delivered by the judges.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in disposing of the reference, agreed with Mr. Justice Jardine and confirmed the conviction for the offence of murder passed on the accused by the Sessions Judge.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the case of Meharbai, daughter of Pestonjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, against Jeejeebhoy Jivajee Watcha, was heard, the petitioner praying for a declaration that her pretended marriage was null and void; and in the alternative, for a decree against the respondent for restitution of conjugal rights. The undermentioned delegates assisted his Lordship in the enquiry:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, K. M. Shroff, K. R. Cama, Ardasir Framjee Moos, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Jamsetjee Nowrojee Antia, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Registrar, and Dastur Darabji Rustomjee Sanjana. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardina, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the petitioner, while there was no appearance for the respondent.

The petitioner stated that, in December, 1880, she was married in fact, though not in law, to the respondent in Bombay according to the rites of the Zoroastrian religion. The petitioner was than about fifteen, and the respondent twenty-four years of age. From the time of the marriage down to February, 1892, the petitioner lived with respondent at his residence in Mody Khana. In February, 1892, the respondent broke up his establishment, and thereafter lived chiefly at Poona and Khandalla. He also prohibited the petitioner from going to her father's house, and ceased altogether to maintain her. The respondent had never consummated the marriage, and the petitioner believed that consummation was from natural causes on the part of the respondent, impossible. She was desirous that the marriage be declared null and void. The petitioner did not at first understand her misfortune, but when the respondent broke off all connection with her, negotiations were set on foot to secure for her a private decree of judicial separation. While the negotiations were in progress, she took legal advice as to her position and for the first time disclosed the truth to her mother. She then became aware of what her legal rights were. Petitioner thereafter determined to set herself free from what she believed to be an unnatural and pretended alliance. The respondent had declined to submit to a personal medical examination. Under the circumstances, the petitioner prayed that her marriage with the respondent be declared null and void.

The case was heard *in camera*. At the close of the enquiry, his Lordship passed a decree in favour of the petitioner, nullifying her marriage with the respondent, with costs.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Troopship Malabar left Suez on the 26th instant and may be expected here on 6th April. The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Warren Hastings left Suez, on the 28th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 8th April.

The Troopship Euphrates will sail for England, on the 3rd April.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, releaves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. Floriline is composed in [illegible] delicious to the [illegible] very of the [illegible] Perfumers, [illegible] London, England.

THE JAMSETJI N. PETIT FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the J. N. Petit Fort Reading Room and Library was held in the Library's premises, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hormusji Shapurji, presiding. The following report was adopted:—

At the annual meeting of the members of this Room yesterday afternoon, the report of the managing committee for the year 1893 was read; and we take from it the following excerpt:—It is highly gratifying to note that the steady and unchequered progress of the Library will be a matter of congratulation, not only to the members assembled, but to the generous donors, and to that liberal-minded lady who seems to evince in the welfare of our Institute the same zeal that her late husband and her son always displayed. The report of the last general meeting was printed and forwarded to Bai Dinbai, mother of Mr. Jamsetji N. Petit, and she was pleased to acknowledge receipt of the same in a letter which gave hopes to your managing committee, that with her usual beneficence and noted liberality she will feel inclined to give to this Institution a permanent local habitation of its own. Every member of this Library who knew the eager attention with which the late Mr. Jamsetji looked after the working of the committee, and the earnest solicitude he displayed as one of its directors in the genuine welfare and progress of the Library, will feel convinced that to keep alive the cherished memory of her lamented son, Bai Dinbai must have the interest of this Institution at heart. One great drawback on the resources of the Library is the high rent that is payable monthly for the present premises. If by having a building of our own to be styled, as suggested in our report, the Jamsetji Nesserwanji Petit Institute, we can look in the near future to the saving of Rs. 130, by way of monthly rent, the resources at our command will enable us to compete with any of our sister institutions in Bombay. Very few Libraries in Bombay can boast of possessing such a large number of members as we possess, and your committee confidently hope that with increased means and resources, when our Library will be fortunate enough to be located in its own building, the Jamsetji N. Petit Institute, it will be one of the best and leading Libraries and Reading Rooms in Bombay. The draft rules prepared for the management of the Library were passed and adopted at a special general meeting held on the 15th of May 1893, and in the absence of the honorary secretary Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patell, the work was attended to by Mr. Jeejeebhoy P. Mistry who acted as honorary secretary. The committee's thanks are due to that gentleman for the assistance he has always rendered to the Library. The book committee have devoted their attention to the selection of a large number of useful books. In such selection the wishes and directions of several of the members of the Library have been fairly kept in view. Books of the value of Rs. 1,117 were purchased during the year. The committee were glad to note that Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit became a life-member of the Library during the year under report. While at the close of the year 1892 the number of members was 833, we have every the pleasure to inform you that at the close of 1893 the number increased to 886. We had on the rolls of the Library 14 life-members, 79 first-class subscribers, 128 second-class subscribers and 665 third-class subscribers. This will give members an adequate idea of what progress we have now made, as the Fort Reading Room and Library had only 576 members a decade ago, in 1883. It may be noted with gratification that we have now amongst us a lady subscriber, and we hope her example will be followed by other ladies—as by our rules there is no restriction against the admission of ladies as members of the Library. Tomeet the growing requirements of the Library, your committee has been sedulously watchful, and they have done all that the income of the Library has permitted to purchase books of current literature, and to keep the Reading Room tables replete with all the leading newspapers, magazines and illustrated papers. The report would be incomplete if we had not had to acknowledge the liberality of Bai Dinbai once more. During the year under report she presented a government promissary loan of Rs. 1,000 referred to in the last report, with a request to open an account in the name of her late husband. The committee have accepted the same with thanks, and opened an account in the name of Mr. Nesserwanjee Manockji Petit. We have now Rs. 36,300 in government loans and port trust bonds by way of investments. On the 31st. of December 1893 we had Rs. 810-8-1 balance to our credit in the Mercantile Bank, and Rs. 1,478-6-2 in the Bank of Bombay, and cash in hand ten rupees. Our dead stock has been estimated at Rs. 4,000 and there is due to us our outstanding subscriptions of Rs. 321-6, makes the grand total to our credit of Rs 46,395-2-3. Our receipts during the year by way of subscriptions have been Rs. 5,488-14, from the interest on investments Rs. 1,422-4, sundry accounts and house rent account Rs. 442-1 and balance account of 1892 Rs. 2,454-13-7, in all Rs. 9,808-0-7: as against that, our expenditure has been Rs. 8,107-10, being Rs. 4,269-9-5 for establishment, house rent and sundry charges. Rs. 1,665-1-3 for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, Rs. 1,117 for purchase of new books, and Rs. 1,056 furniture account. Our thanks are due to the Director of Public Instruction, the Bombay Government, and Mr Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit and the N. M. Petit charities for the presentation of valuable books and reports.

The office-bearers and auditors for the current year having been appointed, the proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chair.

THE CUTCH MANDVIE S. N. COMPANY.

THE general meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the above company was held yesterday at the company's office, under the chairmanship of Mr. Udesanker Bagunathji, and the following report of the liquidators was adopted:—

We, the liquidators of the above company, appointed in accordance with a resolution for voluntary winding up of the company, passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company, held on the 15th October 1892, beg to submit this report of the liquidation. The first and principal work which we had to do was the sale of the S. S. *Hindu*, the principal asset of the company, at as good a price as could be realized. We agreed to accept an offer which was favourable price, but did not succeed in realising more than Rs. 90,000, at which price the vessel was sold to the Government of India in such condition as it was, with all furniture, tackle and fittings, &c., and we are inclined to think that, considering all the circumstances, it was as good a bargain as could have been made. The claim of the company against the underwriters in respect to damage sustained by the steamer on the African coast was adjusted at £718-13-5 or Rs. 11,644-4-6 by the London average adjusters, Messrs. Edward and Hogg and the detailed statement of the adjustment made was checked by Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. of this city and was found in order, and that to claim was received from the claim of the Company against the German Government for East Africa, who had chartered the steamer in 1891, in respect of a departure from the terms of the charter in sending the steamer from Zanzibar to Suez, was amicably settled for Rs. 4,053-5-4; and this amount was set off against the claim of the charterers for hire paid in advance. Mr. Ebjee Sewjee was the principal creditor of the company; and the other creditors were Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company, Ld., to the extent of Rs. 3,651-7-0, which debt was also guaranteed by Mr. Ebjee Sewjee. Consequently all the monies received were paid to Mr. Ebjee Sewjee, and all other minor creditors of the company were paid off with monies taken from Mr. Ebjee Sewjee, so that at present Mr. Ebjee Sewjee is the only creditor of the company. As will be seen from the attached statement of accounts, the Company has sustained heavy losses, and there remains still a large balance due to Mr. Ebjee Sewjee; so we regret we are not able to make any distribution to the shareholders. We have to add that in spite of the large debt still outstanding of Mr. Ebjee Sewjee against the company, he has kindly consented to supply funds for the expenses of publishing notices in the papers, this statement of accounts and fees payable to the registrar. As regards the books and papers of the company, we would suggest that the same be made over to Mr. Ebjee Sewjee on his undertaking to produce the same for inspection when required within the next five years, according to the law; after which time, he may be at liberty to destroy or dispose of the same in any manner he may consider proper."

It was resolved that the books of accounts and documents of the company and of the liquidators thereof, be made over to Mr. Ebjee Sewjee, he undertaking to produce the same for inspection when required, within the next five years, after which time he be at liberty to destroy or dispose of the same in any manner he may consider proper.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE GUZARAT CAMP.

THE following are the first entries for the Guzara and Salmon Cups:—

	Guzarat Cup.	Salmon Cup.
Mr. A. D. Younghusband	2	1
Mr. H. T. Pritchard	2	1
Mr. J. G. Beresford	2	1
Mr. E. Procter Sims	2	1
Capt. J. S. Ashby		1
Mr. C. W. Waddington	2	1
Capt. C. H. Pritchard		1
Mr. J. L. Symons	2	1
Mr. J. R. Jardine	2	1
Mr. W. H. White	2	1
Mr. C. P. Wilkie	1	1

The Camp will be at Bhandu, on the R. M. Railway, close to the railway station. Meet on 15th April. Ponies measured and certificates inspected 5 p. m. Heats drawn after dinner. Competitions to begin on morning of 16th. In addition to the Tully Hunt Cup for horses, a Cup will be offered for a Point to Point race for ponies ridden for this or former years Salmon Cup, provided there are 3 starters. Other conditions as for Tully Cup. Post entries Rs. 5. Gentlemen who have have entered but are prevented from attending are requested to send early intimation; otherwise it may be necessary to charge them for the messing arrangements made for them. 2nd Entries close 10th April.

M. MILNE-EDWARDS, Curator of the Museum of Natural History at the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, has not yet drawn up his account of the *post-mortem* examinations on Max and Maurice, the ourang-outangs that died a few months ago at the Jardin d'Acclimatation. He speaks of these operations, however, as the most searching ever made. Every Professor of the Faculty of Medicine who chose, was admitted to them, and the most eminent among them did choose. They were severally given organs which they were specially qualified to study. They examined them from their particular standpoints, and in regard to the theory of evolution. Max and Maurice were the largest ourang-outangs ever known to scientific men.

THE abolition by the Bishop of Southwark of all charges for admission to the services at St. George's Cathedral is stated to have increased the weekly attendance at Mass by at least 300, and this, notwithstanding the fact that three mission churches have been established in the district. This result is, of course, highly pleasing to those who are doings their best to stop the "leakage from the Catholic Church." On the other hand, the fall in the receipts is sufficiently great to make it doubtful whether the Bishop's example will be generally followed. The practical solution of the question will not improbably be found in the universal adoption of a single and very low charge for admission, at all events until the fulfilment of a wish, more than once expressed by the late Cardinal Manning, that the foundation of every new Catholic church should be accompanied by some scheme of endowment.

LAMENTABLE IGNORANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to make a few remarks upon your leader of the 29th instant, in which you adversely criticise Mr. Tata's letter to the *Statist*, and say that "he has made the astounding declaration that the Government Currency Legislation of last June has so increased the value of the rupee, that every debtor in India has now to pay his old debts in an artificially enhanced currency." Mr. Tata is perfectly correct in making this declaration, and will you pardon me in saying that the fact that you do not admit the correctness of his statement or see the point of his argument is a lamentable instance of the ignorance prevailing on this all-important subject. It all depends upon the point of view from which you look at it, as to whether your view is correct or not. You verify your opinion by the value of the rupee, which you say has fallen from 1s. 3 5-32d. to 1s. 1 13-16d., equal to a fall of 11 per cent. Mr. Tata admits all that, but it is not the correct premise and therefore leads to a false conclusion. The *gold* value of the rupee has undoubtedly fallen; but if we except the Government, no debtor in this country pays his debts to a gold creditor or in rupees on the gold basis, debts in this country are paid to silver creditors, and you not to ascertain the effect as between the value of commodities and the rupee by which they are purchased. Upon this, the correct basis, the price of commodities have fallen heavily since June of last year, or which is the same thing, the value of the rupee in which debts in India are paid has greatly risen. The files of your own paper are my proof. From a careful record I have kept of the wheat prices quoted in your daily commercial letter, I find that white Pissy wheat had steadily fallen in value from 2 4-8-8 per cwt., at the end of last June to £3-13-0, the quotation at the time Mr. Tata's letter was written, equal to a fall of 13½ per cent. Mr. Tata, doubtless, from a more extended range of produce, has ascertained that the fall is 12 per cent.

The Government are ruining the country by the fatal policy which they are pursuing of keeping the mints closed to silver coinage. They have made themselves the shuttlecock of the banks, and are being forced for their own protection to keep the land revenues which have been paid in by the ryots shut up in the Reserve Treasuries, so as by a second system of force to make the banks purchase Council Bills above the market price, so as to meet their engagements in India. I am glad to know that influential men like Mr. Tata and Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal see what a cruel injury is being done to trade and to the debtor class generally by this restrictive policy, and are crying out against the injustice. No one would dream of advocating that the mints should be re-opened to the private coinage of silver, but the public coinage of silver should be carried on freely. At present I read that enormous shipments of wheat are going on from the United States and Argentina to England, sold at a low gold price calculated on the basis of the present gold price of silver, equal, as Mr. Westland tells us, to a 10½d. the rupee, and thus equal to a differential rate against Indian exports of 25 per cent.!!! If the Government were to announce their intention to buy and coin silver, to sell their Bills freely at the equivalent silver price, and to restrict for some years their own drawings, there would be so strong a balance of trade set up in favour of India as would rapidly send up the price of silver to the figure at which it stood in June last, and do away with the necessity of the new import taxes. At present, as any one can see in the daily railway receipts, our wheat trade is throttled, only sufficient being imported to keep the local mills going. How upon such a system of restriction do the Government expect that the ryots will be able to go on paying their land rents?—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

REVIEWS.

A Queer Assortment (Calcutta, Thacker, Spink and Co.)—Mr. A. Harvey James in this series of "Queer Sketches and Notes by the Way" hides like Josh Billings a great deal of common-sense philosophy behind the dry humour with which he writes. In the preface he boldly admits that these notes are not strictly original, and justifies this departure from the conventionalities of writing by asking in effect "What is ?" Mr. James has lived too long in the world to believe that originality is a very prevalent mental endowment, although he has met some two hundred persons who constructed telephones in their back gardens and were just about to obtain patents when Edison forestalled them. Mr. James gives a hint that if his random writings prove popular he will supply further sketches, as he has a great variety at his command. In the chapter on "Snobs and Hypocrites" the writer is almost as scathing as Thackeray himself for he puts the snobs and hypocrites as 50 per cent. of the adult population. Warming to his subject he even goes further, and says: "If you study character you will discover that practically everyone is more snobbish in one shape or another than is an every-day hypocrite, and in the same way practically every one is a snob." A capital story is told of a snob who wrote to the secretary of a club he had vainly tried to enter asking the name of the member who had blackballed him. The secretary's reply was brief. "Dear Sir, his name was legion." In the chapter on the British Tommy Mr. James goes from the humorous to the pathetic, more especially in his references to the soldiers who die in India lonely perishing for their country. The book throughout is pervaded by a robust and manly tone, and there is more originality about it than the author credits himself with. For beguiling the tedium of a long railway journey, or for reading when the mind cannot give itself to more serious mental pabulum, "A Queer Assortment" is one of the best little volumes ever published in India.

Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory, 1894. (London: Mitchell and Co., Red Lion Court, E. C., 2s.)—Unlike the ponderous advertisement-filled tomes issued by some other agencies, Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory is handy and reliable in addition to the editor's table. Of course we in India first turn to the supplement, which contains the most readable and compact information concerning Colonial, Indian, and Foreign journalism that is obtainable. Each year this part of the volume pays special attention to some particular dependency of the Crown, and in the forty-ninth issue, Australia has the place of honour. The progress of Australian trade is sketched, a short history of the press is given, and some recent journalistic developements are referred to. As usual, we find in the Indian section a comprehensive and lucid article on the trade returns, this being followed by a list of the leading papers, and a brief description of the cities in which they are published. An attempt is made to show by a largely augmented list how numerous are the vernacular papers. In the general section a new feature is the introduction of notices of births and deaths during 1893, or in other words a list of periodicals established or discontinued. An article giving the latest legal decisions in regard to rights and liabilities of journalists is from the pen of Mr. W. F. Finlayson. The detailed information given concerning the press of the United Kingdom shows that no less than 2,291 newspapers and 2,061 magazines are in existence.

Baker and Cook, a Domestic Manual for India, by Mrs. R. Temple-Wright, (Bombay: the Caxton Press) Having her lot cast in a small up-country station, the writer of this little manual has in answer to numerous enquiries taken up the pen for the sake of her fellow-exiles. Perhaps the keynote of this brochure is to be found in a quotation Mrs. Temple-Wright gives from Sir Henry Holland, who says: "Rottenness in food and furniture may err from excess but their sanitary influence is not to be disregarded. Every man is moulded more or less by his daily surroundings; and the vulgar eye becomes insensibly refined by the fairer forms and colours brought before it. From the baking of bread to the preparation and serving of fresh and wholesome food" Mrs. Temple-Wright, seems, so far as we can judge, to aim at a refinement sufficiently simple to be within the reach of every householder. The authoress is strongly in favour of making use of the fresh food obtainable in the country, in preference to the more expensive tinned provisions imported from abroad. "Baker and Cook" does not presume to be more than a sort of primer in culinary education, and as such may be specially commended to many sahibs who have only had a brief experience of the ways of Indian cooks.

Cyclist's Handbook and Catalogue of Bombay Cycle Mart. (Bombay: 17, Queen's Road.)—Messrs. Vatcha Brother, claim that this neat little book contains the largest cycling catalogue in India, and certainly a glance through its eighty pages reveals the fact that at 17, Queen's Road, every class and make of cycles and their accessories are obtainable. It must not be supposed, however, the booklet is merely a trade-catalogue, for many pages are devoted to a series of "useful hints" for the benefit of wheelmen, and also of lady riders—who, however, are few and far between in Bombay. The writer quotes the opinion of a Doctor who said he could only conceive of one medical objection to cycling; it lessened the patients on the visiting list.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th March, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	900	2,000	20	2,920
Or per mile of Railway	20	44	1	65
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	5,751	12,977	127	18,855
Total for 11 weeks...	6,651	14,977	147	21,775
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	350	938	13	1351
Per mile of Ry. do.	14	39	1	54
Total to correspond-ing date do.	5,813	7,627	201	13

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No single Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest possible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bhaiwar and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FEATHER PILLOWS.—Made from Best English Feathers, chemically Purified. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoes, at Re. 1/2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWES from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from the undersigned. GEORJEE PEREIRA W., Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Artistic Household FURNITURE, etc., at Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, next to the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

FOR SALE.—A Small and Light VICTORIA, price Rs. 275. And a Set of Black and Brass Harness for above. Roghly Reline, and Quite Good, price Rs. 35. The Lot, Rs. 300.—Apply CHAPLAIN of Colaba.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, for Six Months, from about the Middle of May, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, fully Furnished, Five Bed-Rooms, and Stabling for Eight Horses. For Rent and further Particulars, apply to CECIL GRAY, Mount Pleasant Road.

TO BE LET.—Large and Cheerful ROOM, in the Fort; Best Situation, Bath-room and Water laid on. Apply "LEGIS," care of this Office.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. They are full-flavoured and free drawing Cigars, and the facilities which stay at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA & Co.:—Head Establishment: Church Gate Street. Port; Branch Establishments: Abkool Rehman Street, Crawford Market, and Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. E. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Collector, Tanna:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tumbak, Gollkarn:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellevue:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. C. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Head Office, May Gabo be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and Child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

THE home and continental markets have been virtually closed during several days in the week under review; and though there have been no holidays here since last Saturday, Export business suffered from the absence of its daily aliment in the shape of commercial telegrams, and continued to languish. Since the re-opening of the governing markets, there has been rather more doing in Cotton by shippers; and in the earlier part of the week, local spinners were considerable buyers of this staple. Seeds have been taken for export to a moderate extent in a generally steady market; but there has been no improvement in the demand for Wheat, which remains quiet at previous prices. Exchange has been pretty steady throughout the week, and though the feeling has been greater to-day, rates close very steady on about last Thursday evening's level.

Money is rather easier, and a further reduction of one per cent. has been made in the Presidency Bank's rates. Government Paper has advanced ¼ per cent. in Fours. Freights have been dull with somewhat lower rates offered for near shipment, in which position there is a superabundance of tonnage. Only a moderate business has been done in Imports; but prices generally show no quotable change.

MONEY.—Although the Presidency Bank was closed for three days during the period covered by the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, there had been considerable movement in some of the figures given in the Return, leading to a decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance of 43¼ lakhs, at 173¼ lakhs, compared with an increase to a rather less amount, disclosed by the previous Return. The heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits, aggregating some 56½ lakhs, may, however, be partly accounted for by the necessity of making provision for the holidays, when the Banks could be closed, and, in other directions there was not much change to notice the addition to Loans having been about a lakh less, and the diminution in Bills Discounted about 5 lakhs smaller than in the week preceding. Altogether the increase in the trade demand shown by the Statement was 57½ lakhs, against a falling off of 42¼ lakhs in the previous Returns, the difference between this and the actual Cash Balance being accounted for principally by an increase in Government Deposits at the Branches (reduced by more decrease at the Head Office), and by a reduction of the balances with other Banks. The market having meantime shown rather more ease, the directors of the Bank of Bombay further reduced their rates yesterday by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 7 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—On the Banks re-opening on Monday there was a quiet feeling in this market at 1s. 1¾d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 25-32d. for Demand; but there was little enquiry for Bank remittance, for any delivery, and, before long 1s. 2 25-32d. for ready Telegraphic became available, without finding buyers; but a little Demand was taken by the Bazaar at this rate. The home and continental markets having been practically closed for the Easter holidays, there was but a limited quantity of Merchants' Paper offering, a moderate amount only having been reported placed for immediate delivery at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 1 29-32d. to the end of April; but about £50,000 for re-sales for April and May delivery; was reported at 1s. 1 27-32d. and 1s. 1 13-16d., respectively, by the Bullion dealers. The market opened steady on Tuesday at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand Bank remmittance, and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits for March-April delivery. Bank Telegraphic, for April transfer, at 1s. 1 25-32d. having been also available. The supply of Mercantile Paper was still limited, owing to the home markets being still closed for Easter; and the enquiry for Bank remittance was very limited. There was a steady feeling again on opening on Wednesday, at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 13-16d. for Demand, and the market remained practically at these rates for March-April, throughout the day, with only a very limited enquiry thereat, and for the monsoon months at 1s. 1 11-16d., with also only a small business passing. For three months' sight Credits the rate in one direction was 1s. 1 15-16d., at which a fair amount was placed, and the rate then became 1s. 1 31-32d., at which, again, a moderate amount was done. Yesterday the market was steadier at opening at 1s. 1 13-16d Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 27-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 1 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount being placed at this rate for March-April delivery, a moderate amount of Bank Paper was also taken at 1s. 1 13-16d. to 27-32d. to the end of April, and 1s. 1,11-16d. to 23-32d. for the monsoon months, and late on the day, the Bazaar came out to buy Demand at 1s. 1 27-32d., and the rate then receded, to 1s. 1 13-16d. To-day the market opened quieter, at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 13-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but few Merchants' Bills were offering, and a moderate demand from the bazaar springing up for Bank Demand at 1s. 1 13-16d., this rate for that medium of remittance receded to 1s. 1 13-16d. Three months' sight Credits are reported done for the mail at 1s. 1 15-16d.; Private Telegraphic at 1s. 1 13-16d and Credits for the last half of April at the above rate; but at the close rates were very steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		.....	1s. 1 13-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic	.....	1s. 1 25-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	.....	1s. 1 27-32d.
Do.	4 do.	.....	1s. 1 7-8d.
Do.	6 do.	.....	1s. 1 15-16d.
Credits	3 do.	.....	1s. 1 15-16d.
Do.	6 do.	.....	1s. 2d.
Documents,	3 months' sight	.....	1s. 1 31-32d.
Do.	6 do.	.....	1s. 2 1-32d.
Francs	3 do.	.....	1'46¾.
Do.	6 do.	.....	1'47¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On business being resumed in this market, on Monday morning, 103 13-16 was quoted for Fours, both for Money and Account, and the rate remained at this level throughout the day, in a weak market, closing the same, in both positions; with 100¼ named for 3½ per Cents. The market remained dull throughout the day on Tuesday, at the opening quotations of 103⅛ for Fours for cash and the settlement, the closing price having also been the same in both positions, 100¼ was still the price of 3½ per Cents. The market was quiet but steady all day on Wednesday at the opening rate of 103⅛ for Money and Account, and left off at the same, little business having transpired in either direction. The quotations for 3½ per Cents was unchanged. Yesterday, the market opened at 103 13-16 for Fours for Money, and 103⅛ for Account but thereafter advanced about 3-16 per cent. at which improvement it remained steady to the close, leaving off at 104 1-16, and 103 15-16 in the two positions, respectively, 100¾ was quoted for 3½ per Cents during the day; but 100¼ was named again at closing. To-day the market has been steady at 104 to 104 1/8 for cash and the settlement, and 104 1-16 for the next account, the cash rate, however, closing for at 104 1/8; with 100¼ still named for 3½ per Cents, but somewhat nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is one per cent. higher, at 120. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 102½.

SHARES.—On one or two days since this market re-opened after the late holidays, there has been rather more movement in prices both of Cotton Mill and Press shares, which, upon the whole, was in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday morning we note in Mill Scrip an advance of Rs. 15 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 10 in Coorla; of Rs. 12½ in Manecksji Petit; of Rs. 7½ in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 5 each in Sholapur, Presidency, Luckmidas, and Jamshed; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon; while, on the other hand, Madras United have declined Rs. 45; Connaught, Rs. 25; City of Bombay, Rs. 20; and Hyderabad, Rs. 10. In Press Shares, Harvey and Sabapathy have advanced Rs. 25; Mofussil, Rs. 15; Albert of Kurrachee, Rs. 10; New Berar, Rs. 7½; and New Indian, Rs. 2½; while Bellary have declined Rs. 15; and Broach City, Rs. 5. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 25 for the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the others; Bombay Flour Mill are Rs. 20 higher; Marcks and Co. advanced Rs. 2; Treacher and Co., have declined Rs. 15. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher than they were a week ago.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In the earlier portion of the period, which has elapsed since the date of our last report, Christian and Native holidays interrupted business, and transactions in staple *Grey Goods* were upon a reduced scale. Up-country buyers have been only supplying their immediate need, while dealers have been selling freely; and prices generally are upon the previous level. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* only a small business has been passing, at current quotations. In *Locally made* Goods there is no change. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week and a day are estimated at 3,500 packages and of *Local Goods* at some 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—A small business has been done in *Imported Twist* in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Tuesday have been 10,500 bales, with a good demand for No. 20s. Telegrams received yesterday report a fall of half a dollar in price, but at the same time a rise of Rs. 2 has taken place in Exchange in Bombay, which is now quoted at Rs. 172. The China buyers have confined their operations entirely to 20s; these offers for lower counts, being lower by 1/8 anna are refused by spinners. The Sales of *Bombay Yarn* for the period under review are put down at 2,000 bales; and the market closed steady this evening at the following official quotations:

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule	As. 4¼	to 4 5/8	per lb.
"	... " 8s "	" 4 5/8	" 4¾	"
"	... " 10s "	" 4 5/8	" 5 1-8	"
"	... " 12s "	" 4¾	" 5 1-8	"
"	... " 16s "	" 5¼	" 5 7/8	"
"	... " 20s "	" 5¾	" 6¼	"
"	... " 24s "	" 6¼	" 6¾	"
"	... " 30s "	" 6¾	" 7¼	"
"	... " 40s "	" 8	" 8¼	"

METALS.—There has been but a limited demand for *Copper*, and the market for this metal has been quiet at previous quotations, *Yellow Metal* has also been quiet in tone with a small business passing, and prices have declined 4 annas per cwt. *Iron* has been dealt in to a moderate extent, and has been quiet at a decline of ¼ to Re. 1.

COAL.—The market both for ready and forward delivery has advanced. A cargo of *Powell's Duffryn*, April-May shipment, has been sold at Rs. 17¼ per ton; and some 4,000 tons afterwards, at Rs. 17¼ per ton. Importers are now asking 17½ for *Powell's* in that position, March-April shipment being quoted at Rs. 16½ per ton for March-April shipment; and Rs. 16 for May. Some *Watson's Hartley*, and *West Hartley Main* has been sold to Mills at Rs. 15½, and Rs. 15¾ per ton, respectively. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil
West do.	Rs. 16¼ per ton.
Australian	Nil
Powell's Duffryn	" 19 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There was a quiet Demand from local spinners for this staple in the earlier part of the present week, and considerable purchases were made in that direction in a steady market, and at an advance of Rupee 1 per candy daily; but latterly, the business done by the Mills has again been upon a small scale, the market, however, remaining steady in tone at previous prices. In the absence of telegrams from Liverpool for several days since last mail, owing to the Easter holidays, hardly anything was done by exporters; but within the last day or two they have been more in the market, still buying, however upon only a moderate scale. The purchases for export sum up about 5,000 bales of Broach, Mows, and Bhownugger, Oomra descriptions, and Bengal; while the Mills have taken some 11,000 bales, consisting principally of Oomra and Dholleras kinds, and old and new Dharwar. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 and Rs. 2 higher than they ruled last Thursday.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 64,500 bales, compared with 52,000 bales received in the week preceding and 82,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with last is now 157,450 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight, to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	(April)	Rs.	177–3 5-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	"	153–2 25-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	142–2 5-8d.
Bolatee, Fine	"	"	181–3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	174–3 1-8d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	"	173–3 1-8d.
Do. Good	"	"	166–2 31-32d.
Oomras F. Good	"	"	186–3 5-16d.
Do. Good	"	"	180–3 7-32d.
Broach, Fine,	"	"	230–4 1-16d.
Do. Good	"	"	224–3 31-32d.
Dholleras, Fine, April-May	"	"	207–3 11-16d.
Do. F. G.	"	"	197–3 17-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	190–3 13-32
S G Dharwar, Good, May	"	"	201–3 9-16d.
Westerns	"	"	191–3 15-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	197,500	189,500
Berar	212,000	155,500
Barsi and Nuggur	52,500	50,500
Deccan	195,500	158,500
Hingunghat	3,000	7,500
Persian and Sind	27,500	22,500
Dhollera	113,000	53,500
Broach	58,000	65,000
Total	860,000	702,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales
For the Fortnight	117,447	131,825	127,342
From 1st January to 29th March..	759,088	861,657	552,962
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Fortnight	70,233	49,744	43,741
From 1st January to 29th March..	311,903	235,529	205,781
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Fortnight	765	13,997	9,445
From 1st January to 29th March..	25,355	48,082	61,490

WHEAT remains a quiet market, with transactions for export upon a small scale, and prices without any movement to speak of. We quote:—

White Possy, 91 per cent....	Rs. 3	15 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	13 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	10 0	"
Red Delhi	" 3	3 0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4	1 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	8 0	"
Hard Red	" 3	8 0	"

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent by shippers on days when the market has been open, the feeling having been generally steady. *Linseed* has fluctuated slightly in value; but other descriptions have shown no change to speak of. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-2 0	to Rs. 8-4 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Tuzarat	" 6-5 0	to " 6-6 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-0 0	to " 6-1 0	"
Do. Red do.....	" 5-6 0	to " 5-8 0	"
Gingelly, White.....	" 42-0 0	to " 44-0 0	candy.
Do. Mixed.....	" 39-0 0	to " 40-8 0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the fortnight..	122,295	268,812	488,355
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th March	9,49,898	1,274,010	2,074,432
Linseed for the fortnight.	564,833	359,523	420,610
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th March	2,105,257	1,159,986	1,323,122
Rapeseed for the fortnight	126,280	242,363	36,411
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th March	571,031	529,286	120,362
Gingellyseed for the fortnight	33,567	82,002	61,583
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th March	593,358	819,671	709,253

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the fortnight	21,132	134,830	251,674
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th March	652,332	1,007,630	2,153,355
Linseed for the fortnight.	363,310	287,053	291,312
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th March	1,196,544	872,361	914,689
Rapeseed for the fortnight	68,861	134,708	38,959
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th March	417,832	436,859	61,704
Gingellyseed for the fortnight	9,300	186,071	142,280
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th March	500,323	864,504	442,063

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 29.

10 p.m.	78°

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

6 a.m.	72°
10 a.m.	79°
2 p.m.	86°
4 p.m.	85°

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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6-7 The Termless Antiquity, Historical Continuity, and Integral Identity of the Oriental Manufacture of Sumptuary Carpets, by Sir George Birdwood, M.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL. D.

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14 L

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

KING THEEBAW'S JEWELS.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Private White, formerly belonging to the Second Battalion of the West Surrey Regiment, has sailed for Burma at the expense of the Government to point out where he and a comrade buried King Theebaw's regalia, which, it is alleged, they stole from the Palace at Mandalay. His comrade, when dying, confessed the story and implicated Private White, who admitted its truth. White will receive ten per cent. of the treasure discovered up to the value of one hundred thousand rupees and five per cent. on the remainder.

THE GOVERNMENT LABOUR DISPUTES.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Mundella introduced a Bill giving the Board of Trade certain powers to intervene and settle labour disputes.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase run today :—

Why Not 1
Lady Ellen 2
Wildman from Borneo 3

PRINCE BISMARCK PLAYING AT FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

STRANGE REVELATIONS BY A FRENCH EX-MINISTER.

PARIS, MARCH 29.

The *Figaro* publishes some confidential reports which state, that Baron de Courcel, while French Ambassador at Berlin, was, with M. Jules Ferry, led by Prince Bismarck to believe that Germany would help France to conquer Indo-China and restore to France her position in Egypt, but that after the defeat of Mr. Gladstone in 1885 and the advent of M. de Freycinet to power, Prince Bismarck changed his tone and informed Baron de Courcel that Lord Salisbury commanded Germany's sympathy, and that the English occupation of Egypt did not cause Germany the slightest inconvenience. He, therefore, advised France to abandon the chimera of the English evacuation of Egypt.

This revelation is attributed to M. Flourens.

MEETING OF EMPERORS AT ABBAZIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 30.

The Emperor Francis Joseph passed yesterday quietly with the Emperor William at Abbazia, and returned here in the evening.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 29.

President Cleveland in his message to Congress vetoes the Seignorage Bill to coin the silver in the Treasury as being ill-advised and dangerous and likely to cause a large addition to the silver currency and a corresponding reduction in the gold Reserve.

He urges that the Treasury be empowered to issue notes at a low rate of interest, and in that case the seignorage on the coinage of silver would be safe.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS AT ROME.

ROME, MARCH 29.

Signor Crispi to-day opened the Medical Congress here. Seven thousand delegates were present, and Dr. Baccelli, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, was elected President.

All the official delegates were presented to their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The death is announced of Lord Hannen.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, with the outward English mails of the 23rd instant, left Suez, at 7 a.m., to-day.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

At to-day's sitting of the Viceregal Council the Hon. Mr. Lee-Warner moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879. In doing he said :

The comparatively short Bill, which I now ask leave to introduce, represents the desire of the Government of Bombay to give effect to the recommendations made by the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government of India. If it does not go to the full length of the resolutions of that body, it goes further than the Local Government would of itself have proposed, and it continues the policy which the Government of Bombay has pursued since 1879 of courting full criticism and discussion upon an interesting experiment, and excepting amendments which will not interrupt the success of past legislation.

After reviewing the working of the Act during the past fifteen years, Mr. Lee-Warner declared that it had proved a success, and referring to the proposed Bill he proceeded : The changes which require mention are the following :—A power to extend the Act to any other districts was conferred on Government in 1886, but there may be strong reasons for extending its operations to parts of a district and not to the whole of it. The district of Nasik, for instance, was created by severing its talukas from Ahmednugger and Khandeish by the annexation of Peint and by raising the core of the district round Nasik from a sub-district to the dignity of a district. With the Act in force in Ahmednugger its extension to the talukas in similar circumstances which have been transferred from it and added to Nasik might be necessary without bringing Peint or some of the Khandeish talukas under the law. Section 1 as amended will give this power. The alterations in Section 2 in the definition of "Agriculturist" explain themselves, and in one instance the change of phrase from "includes" to "means" actually represents what was originally intended. A well-guarded addition is made to Section 13, so as to give what effect is possible to the Commission's recommendations in favour of agreements for the set-off of profits against interest and assessment. The present Section 14 is made of general application and transferred to Chapter 11 as Section 69*b*. The amendment to Section 15*d* (3) is an obvious improvement, since it gives the mortgagor time to find the money payable under the decree, and so gives effect to the intention of the Legislature. It is probable that hereafter Section 61 will be altered, so as to place the village registration under the district officers.

The administration of the Relief Acts was intended to be the especial care of the revenue officers, [illegible] there is not a revenue officer in Bombay outside [illegible] districts who, in view of the great agrarian [illegible] the sale of rights in the soil) that is pressing, [illegible] care afford to treat as of no concern [illegible]ing of the Deccan Acts. The separation from the control of the [illegible]not intended by the framers of [illegible]ment of Bombay has been [illegible]mending this section. A [illegible] the new Section 69*a*, [illegible] Court which is in [illegible]isions passed by [illegible] the rest, the [illegible]73, of the [illegible] approval [illegible] explanation [illegible]

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES TO BANK EMPLOYES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH, 30.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal have granted the European staff of the Bank exchange compensation allowance to take effect from 1st March, 1894, on terms similar to those fixed for Government officers.

Leave allowance of European officers as in the case of Government officials will be paid at the privileged rate of 1s. 6d. the rupee.

THE WAZIRISTAN BOUNDARY.

The demarkation of the western boundary of the Waziri country is now dependent on whether the arrangements for escorts by the Indian Government and the Amir can be made before the season is too far advanced. If any difficulty of this kind occurs they will probably be postponed until the autumn.

THE BELUCHISTAN-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

A telegram from Tank, N.-W. Frontier, dated March 30, states that the Baluchistan-Afghan Boundary Commission, under Captain Mackenzie, Survey Officer, and Lieutenant Bean, Sindh Horse, Intelligence Officer, arrived here yesterday. All arrangements being now complete the Mission marches to-morrow to Murtaza *en route* to the Domandi Junction of the Kundar and Gomal Rivers, where it will meet the Afghan Boundary Commissioner on 8th April. An escort will join the Mission at Mir Ali Khel on the 2nd.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH, 30.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

19th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Captain Murray, officiating in medical charge, 24th Bombay Infantry, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgeon-Captain Griffith, on leave, or further orders.

24th Baluchistan Regiment Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Captain Street, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major Masani, or further orders, vice Surgeon-Captain Murray, transferred.

Station Staff—Captain Baddeley, Commanding No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, to be Station Staff Officer, 3rd Class, Kirkee, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Brownrigg, 28th Bombay Infantry, rejoining his regiment.

Lieutenant Brown, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, Fortress Asirgarh, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant Montreson, 19th Bombay Infantry, rejoining his regimental Head-Quarters.

2nd-Lieutenant Light, Unattached List, having completed one year's duty, with a British Regiment ; is appointed to the 24th Baluchistan Regiment as Wing Officer He will be attached to the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, for duty as Wing Officer temporarily, until further orders ; but will join the 4th Bombay Infantry for temporary duty until the arrival of the former Corps at Poona.

2nd-Lieutenant Pelin, Unattached, List, having completed one year's duty with a British Regiment, is attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry, as officiating Wing Officer.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, India, it is notified that the undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Staff, expected from England for duty in India, have been posted to the Bombay Command.

Surgeon-Major Woodhouse in succession to Surgeon-Major Morris, is transferred to the Bengal Presidency ; and Surgeon-Lieutenant Read, in succession to Surgeon-Major Wellings.

Bombay Army Order, No. 153, notifying that Surgeon-Captain G. R. Wills, Army Medical Staff, has been posted to the Bombay Command, is cancelled.

Intimation has been received at Army Head-quarters in India that Lieutenant Hemming, Royal Engineers, on arrival from India, has been posted to the Bombay Command, under the Military Works Department. He will join the Bombay Defence Division.

The undermentioned Officer is reported as qualified for employment in army transport :—Lieutenant Tulloch, No. 20 Company Southern Division Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence.—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Peile, No. 14 Company Eastern Division, to England, for six months, on private affairs. Royal Fusiliers—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Barton, to England from 13th April to 2nd September, on private affairs. 1st Worcestershire Regiment—2nd Lieutenant Fisher, to England, for six months, on private affairs. Gloucestershire Regiment—Captain Baxter, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 29.

The Anchor Line steamer Islam left here to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 29.

The City Line steamer City of Khios, from Bombay arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 10th instant, arrived at Hongkong, on the 29th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras	3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	99⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89 3/8
Bar Silver	27½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £30,800,000, increase. £200,000 ; public deposits, £12,900,000 ; increase, £900,000 ; other deposits, £29,100,000 ; increase, £500,000 ; other securities, £28,300,000 ; increase, £1,100,000 ; notes and gold £13,100,000 ; increase, £200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Capt. W. Worcester will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Gibraltar, and Aden with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr J A Dyres
Mr and Mrs J Power
Lord Ampthill
Miss M Morrison
Mrs Hynes
Capt H C K Cave
Mr and Mrs A A Waco
Mr Macingan
Mr J A Dykes
Mr D Cameron
Capt and Mrs F H Dimoy
Roebuck
Viscount and Viscountess Parker and maid
Mr Peacock
Dr McLaughlin
Capt and Mrs Eccles
Surg-Capt Leishman
Capt H L Pilkington.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr C H B Bickerton
Mr J Ardeshir
Mrs Cowerjee
Mrs Napier
Mr A G Apcar
Capt Porter
Mr A Rowland
Mr Bruu
Mr R Clemenson
Mr Dadabhoy Byramjee

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr Botelor

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs A M Muir
Mr G Willington
Mr and Mrs H J Weston
Mr Armitage
Mr Sage
Mr Langerfeld
Mr Alex Inat
Mr Bachrach
Surg-Maj J Hunter
Capt G A Williams
Mr C M Cursetjee
Mr A Harvey
Col Percy Smith
Miss Smith
Mr and Mrs J S Follows
Wilson

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr Penedo.

FOR ADEN.—Mr Pestonjee Byramjee.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

MR. STIVEN, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, writes :—We have received the following telegram from our head office in London :—

"The approaching meeting of shareholders the directors will recommend a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 7o/o per annum free of income tax ; carried to the Reserve Fund £25,000 ; carried forward as undivided profit, £16,000.

FIRE AT CLIVE ROAD.

SHORTLY after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, some smoke was seen emanating from a room on the top floor of a three-storeyed house, in Clive Road, occupied by Jowji Walji. The house belonged to the estate of the late Sir Tarla Topan, and at the time of the fire all its floors were occupied by a number of people who were fast asleep. On an alarm being given the fire-brigade stations were communicated with, and the Pydhownee steamer, in charge of Mr. [illegible] steamer, under Mr. Beane, soon [illegible] the roof had caught fire and the [illegible] was ablaze. The steamers [illegible] working with the copious [illegible] from the main and [illegible] conflagration to the top [illegible] under control within [illegible] completely extinguished, the building, [illegible] 5,000. The [illegible] the tenants, [illegible] fire is [illegible] under [illegible]

ROUND THE TOWN.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 9.

THE society picture season opened yesterday at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, Piccadilly, where the usual fashionable crowd of art commissioners and buyers gathered for what is called the *Private View*, though the essence of success in such ceremonies is to muster the smart world in such numbers that both *Privacy* and *View* are impossible. However, most of those who are bidden to the feast understand the social quibble, and rejoice rather in the thought that, though art is the motive of the meeting, art criticism will be lightened by the *frou frou* of ladies' skirts and diluted with gossip and tea.

***

Two welcome innovations attract immediate notice. The catalogue has ceased to be the large commercial-looking concern it was, and now appears in a dainty lemon-tinted cover with a little ball programme pencil, and the objectionable sky-line of pictures has been abolished. This naturally reduces the number of exhibits—or appear to do so for a skyed water-colour is practically invisible. But it is a wise change. No matter how interesting an exhibition, it fatigues the eye to look at a number of small pictures, so those on the line and immediately above and below it receive attention. So the barren honour which the society confers in hanging a picture out of sight, and so declaring its comparative worthlessness, is uncoveted as an unkind sarcasm at mediocrity of merit.

***

One would wish that the water-colourists were more ambitious—more anxious to show what great things could be done instead of what fine, little, niggled, stippled studies they have patience to produce, if they are given time and light and encouragement. It is a pleasure to see a new school springing up which has renounced the theory that water-colour is an affair of years and delicate pinpoint touches. Mr. J. Austen-Brown, R.I. A.R.S.A., leads the way in his rich, rough, deep-toned study of "weed-burning," a group of peasant women whose figures are lost in the gleam and smoke of the fire against the brown newly-ploughed earth, except where their bonnets cross the amber and purple of the evening sky.

***

Mr. St. George Hare, R.I., excels in his treatment of delicate tints and tones in his pictures of "Children at the Park Railing" and of an "Amateur" baby skirt dancer. Miss Christina Ross, R.W.S., with less purity and beauty, but more realism, shows in her full-length portrait of a lady in evening dress that the art of stippling, considered essentially womanly, is not her characteristic, and Miss G. Demain Hammond makes a still stronger protest against the so-called finish in her bold, harsh, but very masterly and effective pictures of girls in a sunny field of a girl in an old garden and in her picturesque and decorative study of a little girl in white, standing amongst white chrysanthemums, reading a prize essay.

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Amongst others of the direct impressionist school may be included Miss Mary A. Sloane, who shows a strong study of a head, Miss Wimperis, who has got a pleasant rich effect in her "Halberdier," and Miss A. Griffin whose treatment is specially picturesque of the lost property office, in which a pathetic little girl traveller waits for some one which is slow to come to claim the forlorn little baggage that is "To be kept till Called For."

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Still broader, simpler effects are attempted by Mr. Garden G. Smith, who evolves whole multitudes by mere blots of colour—a mosaic of meaningless spots examined closely, but at a distance full of intelligibility and interest. Here he gives us the Holy Week procession of the "Light of the World" in Seville—the crucifix borne aloft amidst a throng of people with candles, and minutes with torches a really wonderful bit of painting. And again he shows us Seville by day—the same mysterious shapeless blots of colour reproducing the fruit and flowers of the market stalls in the Triana. This is putting water-colour to one of its most legitimate uses—the rapid reproduction of a passing effect.

***

In Miss Margaret Gow's work is visible the art of the illustrator in producing fine contrasts of colour and accuracy of outline. It is very beautiful, but its proper place is in an album or *edition de luxe*, where it could be examined as closely as desired. The same may be said of Miss Kate Greenaway's painting. It is too fine to be effective as a wall decoration.

***

Of important compositions there are none in this year's Institute. Mr. Walter Langley, R.I., exhibits a picture, entitled "After the Storm," which is not up to his usual mark. There is a want of dramatic concentration in the attitudes of the fisher people gathered around the sea-drift and the dead man. There is a scarcity of landscape of any importance but the sea-pieces by Edwin Hayes, R. H. A., and R.T., and by Mr. Ayerst Ingram, R.I., are quite up to the usual standard of excellence.

***

For the rest, we have pictures of the old school cleverly done, but overdone—Miss Pinkerton's, Academy, a ball at Dr. Blimber's establishment a Minuet, etc. etc. Then we have the usual glut of admirably-painted, but uninteresting, kittens, we have pups tumbling upstairs and pups tumbling down, dogs at work and dogs at play, cut flowers in jugs, and flowers all agrowing—in fact, no lack of variety in the subjects, but a very decided want of novelty and interest.

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"Caste," a play of many years ago, has been revived of late at the Garrick Theatre, and is attracting quite remarkable audiences, considering that the public of to-day differs in taste from the public of twenty-seven years ago, when it was written by T. W. Robertson : It tells well for the art of the playwright that it holds its own in spite of its lack of scenic effect, the gorgeous realism, and, I must add, of the spicy *fin-de-siecle* naughtiness for which in these latter days the English stage is famous. In spite of our Grundyism, our national pride in our own Christian excellence, it is a remarkable fact that the plays which have filled our theatres have been hissed off the American stage as unfit for the ears, not only of the "young person," but of the public.

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This is what shows the intrinsic merit of "caste." It is old fashioned in tone—it has nothing sensational or dramatic in plot—it is only the goody goody story of a young man of position who marries beneath him, goes to India, leaving his cherished wife behind, and finally is reported killed in an action with the natives. The wife meanwhile has never been acknowledged by her husband's people, and her little money is squandered by her drunken father. So she goes back to the stage from which her husband took her, and starts life afresh—happy only in the possession of her baby. Then of course the husband turns up—his mother is conciliated—the womenfolk griddle the baby boy, and all ends happily. Nothing in all this do seem worth reviving.

***

But with the clever acting of the Garrick Company their hum-drum plot is changed into an exciting life story. Miss Mary Rorke plays the part of the widowed bride admirably, Miss Rose Sedcreg is *distinguee* in the role of the Marquise de St. Maur, her mother-in-law, and Miss May Harvey contributes to the liveliness of the piece by her vivacity as Polly. The part of the husband is well done by Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Captain Hawtree's snobbish cynicism is well rendered by Mr. W. L. Abingdon, and the rather trying part of a vulgar, but excellent, gas-fitter is thoroughly well played by Mr. Gilbert Hare, son of Mr. John Hare, the lessee and manager. In fact, except that the old drunken father Eccles is too realistically true to be pleasant company even on the stage, there is little fault to be found with the play. The dialogue is crisp, there is variety without too much movement, and the players are each allowed enough scope to develope their individuality. A little exaggeration in the manners of both the representatives of the masses and the classes is perhaps essential, but it is occasionally overdone, and the romp ishness of the young sister, represented by Miss May Harvey, seems rather American boydenism, rather than the pert playfulness of a young working girl.

***

An amusing comedietta, "A case for eviction," which turned on the difficulties of a young married couple in getting rid of a dreadful Irishman, who made their house his own, was very cleverly acted by Miss Helen Luck and Mr. Scott Bruist. The pretty theatre was fairly full, among the audience being the Duchess of Albany and the Princess Alix of Hesse.

The firm of Framjee Pestonjee Bhumgars of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta have been appointed representatives of the Government of India at the Antwerp Exhibition and are now advertising for exhibits which should, we imagine, be sent in without delay, considering the short time that remains before the Exhibition opens, May 1st.

M. TALLICHET, a Swiss writer on European politics, considered to be a well-informed and impartial devotes, a large portion of his latest article in the "Bibliotheque Universelle," a review published at Lausanne, to the question of England and the Triple Alliance. He is of opinion that India, Constantinople, and Egypt and other points of immense interest to England where she may find herself in presence of Russia or of France, cannot be defended on the spot but must depend on the situation in Europe. England is therefore closely connected with European politics, so closely indeed that when a Russian squadron took up position in the Mediterranean ready to join the naval forces of France some people wanted England to join the [illegible] Alliance. Such a course, the writer observes, [illegible] to Mr. Gladstone's views, and even Lord [illegible] would almost certainly prefer to remain [illegible]lert while increasing the forces of Great [illegible]. The accession of England to a continental [illegible] might divide the country, and would not [illegible]e its safety.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

CONCERNING the California fruit farming. A lady wishes me to record the fact that there are fruit farmers who deal righteously with the young Englishmen who intrust themselves and the premium to their care. Why, of course there are. Yet the warning must remain and must be repeated. Let no one think of sending out a lad to learn fruit farming unless to a farmer well and worthily recommended and known personally to some friend at home.

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I am afraid the memory of Dirty Dick, formerly of the Dirty Warehouse, is no longer green. It belongs to the Lives of the Cranks—a work which will, some time or other, engage the attention of the literary man in search of a subject. I present him with a title—the "Encyclopædia of Cranks." The warehouse was a hardware shop ; it stood on the south side of Leadenhall-street, between the India House and Aldgate Pump. It was inherited by Mr. Nathaniel Bentley, who afterwards became Dirty Dick, from his father, a substantial citizen of St. Catherine Cree Parish. In his early manhood Mr. Bentley was called the Beau of Leadenhall-street. "He frequented," says an enthusiastic—a too loyal—biographer, "all the public places of amusement, and was not infrequently at Court." Dear me ! The latter statement makes one sit up. Was the Court of King George the Third habitually frequented by London citizens in the hardware line ? Perhaps, however, the writer means the Lord Mayor's Court or the Old Crown Court, where stood the famous Old Crown Inn. The Beau of Leadenhall-street used to dress with great magnificence, his favourite costume being in blue and silver, and was always accompanied at Sadler's Wells, Vauxhall, and other places of fashion by "the most elegant ladies of the day." Then, for some unknown reason, he became a miser, left off washing himself, let his hair grow, sent away his servants, and would not suffer his shop to be washed, swept, dusted, or repaired. He mended his own clothes, which became embroidered with labyrinthine darns ; he washed his linen (the only thing he did wash) with his own hands ; he bought his shoes at "Rag Fair ; and he lived, as misers always do, on the undestrable bits, the stale eggs, the broken victuals that nobody else will touch. He ceased to brush and dress his hair, which hung over his shoulders, in an uncombed mass ; the windows, when they were broken were covered up with tea-trays ; some of the shutters were never taken down at all. At the same time he carried on his trade successfully, and was much admired on account of his extraordinary politeness, civility, and good nature to his lady customers. It was of his house that the story was first told about the death of the bride just before her marriage, and the wedding banquet left upon the tables in the locked-up room. Afterwards the same legend was attached to a house in Essex-street. The "Dirty Warehouse" and its master became one of the sights of London. Every day there were visitors entering the shop under the pretence of buying some trifle, really in order to look at the wonderful dirt and squalor of the place and the man. The following verses are from the *European Magazine* of 1801 :—

Who but has seen (if he can see at all)
'Twixt Aldgate's well-known pump and Leadenhall,
A curious hardware shop in general full
Of wares from Birmingham and Pontipool ?
Begrimed with dirt, behold it's ample front
With thirty years' collected filth upon't !
See festooned cobwebs pendant o'er the door,
While boxes, bales, and trunks are strewed around the floor.
Behold how whistling winds and driving rain
Gain free admission at each broken pane,
Save where the dingy tenant keeps them out
With arm or tray, knife case, or dirty clout.
Say if thou can'st, thou sleepless muse, recall,
Each house were kept exactly like thy cell ;
O say, thou enemy to brooms and mops,
How long thy neighbours could keep open shops !
Persons there are who say thou hast been seen
(Some years ago) with hands and face washed clean ;
And, wouldst thou quit this most unseemly plan,
Thou art ('tis said) a very comely man.
Of polished language, partial to the fair,
Then why not wash thy face and comb thy matted hair ?
Clean from thy house accumulated dirt,
New paint the front and wear a cleaner shirt.

The father of Dirty Dick, it is reported, had a country house, kept a carriage, was a Non-Conformist, but left a bell at St. Catherine Cree on the condition that it was rung every year on the day of his death. "I shall not wholly die," says the poet ; "I shall live in my verses." "I shall not wholly die," says the hardware man ; "I shall live in my bell. Listen !" This worthy citizen, it is added, spent all his evenings at the Old Crown Tavern, close to his shop. Here strikes a note of the eighteenth century. All the London citizens—merchants, tradesmen, clerks, mechanics—spent their evenings at the tavern, each with his own kind. They met at the tavern, took a pipe of tobacco, and what was called a cheerful glass—in other words, two or three glasses of punch—and went home to sup and to bed. Their wives and daughters stayed at home and received their friends, or went out to the houses of friends, escorted by the apprentice with a stick and a lantern, to play cards. It was a cheerful, gregarious, social city. And now we live apart, each locked up in his own suburban villa, and the social evening of our forefathers is gone.

Canon Wilberforce, it is said in an evening paper, thinks that animals, as well as man, have souls and will enjoy a future life. The question has been very often raised. I have known people who made themselves simply unhappy by considering the short life and the miseries of a dumb animal. It seems to me foolish to speculate on things in which we can never arrive at any certainty, and even more foolish to make ourselves miserable over creatures who do not understand their own unhappiness. And I really do think that we have got troubles of our own to cry about, and plenty of them, without weeping over the brief life of the cat. But the subject opens up all kinds of imaginary possibilities. How if all the living world were to be marching up—up—always up—terminating in Man as the highest of earthly creations ; but passing beyond and above Man into some unseen and higher form of life ? One objection to this theory is that there are so many myriads of the lower forms of life—take the common midge, for instance—that only a very few could arise. There would be a selection, perhaps. Out of every "x" millions of midges, one midge, a good midge, the best midge, might step upwards and become a bluebottle. Or, which is also possible, the present age may be that of the Reign of Man as King of Creation. He will die out and his reign will be succeeded, after a long struggle extending over many thousands of years, by the reign of Dog, or perhaps that of Rat, who is a very crafty and ingenious creature indeed. The civilisation of the Rat can be easily imagined. I should like, if I had time, to sketch out the Rise and Advance of the Rat—the History of Ratkind—the Growth of Ideas in Ratkind—the Religions and various Sects of Rats—the Creations, Discoveries, and Inventions of the Rat—the Extinction or Conquest of the larger animals by Ratkind. You see, hitherto, not only rats, but all other animals have been sedulously kept down by Man for his own abominably selfish purposes ; they have been enslaved by Man, or compelled to live out of his sight and beyond his reach. Do you think, for instance, that a rat *likes* to live in a dark, malodorous, cold, draughty sewer ? Certainly not ; he would like a barn, a granary, a cornfield, a larder. Animals of every kind are met at every point by the machinations of Man ; he compels them to conceal themselves, to get out of his way ; he snares them, he shoots them ; they have no chance of combination in force ; he prevents them from even attempting, to any practical extent, that kind of association—the independent community—to which he himself owes everything. Rats, so far, have never had a show.

Almost daily I receive letters asking either for my "personal influence" with editors to get work accepted or inviting me to advise the writers about the placing of articles in magazines or books with publishers. As regards the former request, I have to repeat, once in every three months, that I have no "personal influence" at all with editors—that is, I know several editors personally, but that for no consideration in the world would I stoop to ask one of them, because he is a personal friend, to look with favour on work submitted to him ; if for no other reason than because I value this man's personal friendship, and would not willingly lose his respect. But as regards the second request, that is different. I am ready to give any advice that I can, if it should prove helpful. And here I would offer a few general remarks which may be of service to those who besiege the Editorial fortress. Consider, first, whether your subject is likely to be acceptable at the moment. An unknown writer who offers a paper on a subject of no present interest or importance is very unlikely to get a hearing—because every magazine demands of its writers the power of awakening the interest of the readers—and in this the subject of a paper takes up a great share. On the other hand, an unknown writer who can contribute anything fresh and real to one of the many subjects of the day may be sure of receiving attention. A well-known writer is, of course, always welcome, whatever be the subject. For instance, all the world reads whatever Huxley offers it. But an unknown writer cannot force his subject upon the public. For want of attention to this rule many papers of respectable merit keep on their travels till they fall to pieces. Next, consider the length. Make your paper rather shorter than the average of those published in the magazine. If it is a short story, treat it so as to cover the space usually allotted to a short story in that magazine, and do not exceed that space ; but if you find that it would run into more than one instalment, find out the custom of the magazine as regards the length of its serials and fall in with that custom. A third point to observe is that the MS. should be clean and legible ; written out carefully, as if the writer loved it and valued it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND on his arrival in Bombay will immediately proceed to join the Viceroy's Camp at Lucknow, and will probably arrive at Simla on the same day as the Viceroy.

THE Maharajah of Ajudhia leaves Calcutta earlier than the first intended, in order to be present at the large reception which the Talukdars of Oudh have decided to accord to the Viceroy on his arrival at Lucknow.

SHAMAS-UD-DIN KHAN, the Amir's new Kafila Bashi, has arrived at Peshawar from Kabul to relieve Said Muhammad, who will shortly start for Kabul to lay his accounts before His Highness the Amir.

WITH a view to encourage the production of tassar silk in the Central Provinces, large areas of *sal* jungle have been selected by the authorities in the Chanda, Pohandara, Raipur and Sambalpur districts for the growth of the tassar worm.

A TRANS-FRONTIER correspondent reports that one Mir Azam Shah, Kazalbash, an official at Kabul, has been imprisoned, and his property, worth Rs, 30,000, confiscated for intriguing with the Kazalbash community who have been deported from Kabul, and keeping up a regular correspondence with them.

IT is not yet known what appointment will be given to Mr. Fryer, the present officiating Chief Commissioner of Burma, but the question is now under consideration. It is considered probable that if Mr. Lyall is not posted as Chief Commissioner of Assam during Mr. Ward's absence, Mr. Fryer will be appointed.

MR. ROBERT SMEATON, late Financial Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces, is due back on the 1st April ; but that he intends retiring from the Service may be regarded as tolerably certain from the fact that he had already, when the last mail left, accepted the invitation from the Liberal-Unionists of the Elgin Burghs to "expound his views." This can only mean that Mr. Smeaton intends to give up India for a possible seat at Westminster. The sitting member of the Elgin Burghs is Mr. Asher, Q. C., who has just resigned the Solicitor-Generalship for Scotland on the ground that the duties of office clash with his private practice. Mr. Asher, it seems, wishes to retain his seat in Parliament, though he resigns office ; but his constituents apparently hold the opinion that no keen barrister should not be prevented from devoting his whole attention to his own affairs, and Mr. Asher's resignation is regarded as probable. Elginshire, in conjunction with the neighbouring county of Nairn, is already represented by an Anglo-Indian, but as the representative is Mr. Seymour Keay, this can scarcely be said to improve Mr. Smeaton's chances should he ultimately be selected as a candidate for the District—unless indeed the Scots of Elgin argue, by a logic of contraries, that as a Radical Anglo-Indian is a bore, a Unionist Anglo-Indian may be a blessing.

CHIKKAI, the border chieftain who paid a flying visit to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's camp a few days ago, has for some time past been the principal cause of disorder in the Kurram Valley. Early in 1892 the Turis appealed for British assistance to eject Chikkai and his coalition from Lower Kurram, and this was one of the reasons that ultimately induced the Government of India to send Mr. Merk with a strong escort to restore order in that district. Chikkai, or Surwar Khan, to give him his true name, had traded upon the differences which existed at that time between the Amir and the Government of India. He had apparently given the Turis to understand that if they would yield to the Amir he would leave them in peace. The Deputy Commissioner of Kohat reported at this time that failing British assistance, they would probably be compelled to submit to Kabul. When, therefore the Amir, in a letter on Kurram affairs advised that British officers with troops should be appointed to take up a position among the Turis, "as the only way of restraining them from their attacks on Afghan subjects," the British Government readily accepted the suggestion. Mr. Merk, who was chosen to carry out the pacification of the Valley, crossed the border in October, 1892, with a strong escort of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The notice had been given to Chikkai and his followers that they would be repelled by force if they did not promptly evacuate Lower Kurram, and they retired without making any attempt at resistance before the advance of Mr. Merk's column. It appears from Sarwar Khan's visit to the Lieutenant-Governor's camp that he is anxious to make his peace with the British Government. Since the agreement with the Amir he will, doubtless, receive no encouragement from Kabul.

THE extraordinary contribution made by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces to the Imperial exchequer was obtained, it is understood, only after the estimates of the local Department of Land Records and Agriculture had been severely pruned. Some three lakhs in all have been appropriated from this source. The result is that the revision of the records in some of the districts under settlement at the present time will have to be stopped, and the settlement will be made with such records as exist. These may be fairly correct, but also they may not. All depends on the village staff, and the way it has done its work. In many cases, however, this agency must be faulty, and the actual consequence of stopping the new revision of the records will be inequality in assessment of the land revenue. The work of police reorganisation also, begun a year ago in these Provinces, is likely to suffer. The recommendations made by the Police Committee are being carried out gradually, and last year the expenditure was considerably less than the budget made provision for. A lakh has been saved in this way, and handed over to the Imperial Government ; but a second lakh is being asked for from the estimates for the current year, and if this is taken the work of reform will, it is feared, be seriously hampered.

AT the request of several friends in India and elsewhere, Mr. H. E. Abbott, the proprietor of the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, has consented to write a history of Racing in India for the Last Thirty Years. This, from Mr. Abbott's long experience of Indian racing, should prove a most valuable and interesting work to both present and past sportsmen. To enable Mr. Abbott, whose experience has been mainly confined to the North-West and Bengal, we have been asked to state that he will be glad of any statistics from Assam and Western and Southern Indian sportsmen.

The total rail-borne traffic of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the quarter ending 30th September 1893, amounted to 8,822,874 maunds, as compared with 9,365,320 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. A large decrease especially took place in the export trade, the figures being 5,013,158 maunds and 3,885,460 maunds. The decrease was chiefly due to diminished exports of grain.

The Holi was celebrated at Kapurthala with some excellent athletic sports in the presence of the Raja, the officials of the State and some European guests. Fencing, wrestling, tent-pegging—in which Mr. Wood of Kapurthala State distinguished himself—gymnastics, leaping over elephants, blindfold races, sack races and a tug-of-war were the chief events, and the performances in these as well as the enormous crowd that assembled showed that athletic sports are popular in Kapurthala.

MR. G. M. S. CARTER, Deputy Commissioner, Toungoo, who has recently been away in the country lying between Toungoo and Karenni, is now in Rangoon writing his report. As already recorded, the expedition, which was under command of Lieutenant M. Kindersley, was very successful. Fines were levied and feuds settled without any fighting.

THE departure of a train from a Spanish station is generally a very leisurely proceeding. The first bell is taken to mean that the porters must leave off borrowing cigars from the passengers, the second is a hint to the engine-driver to finish his lunch, and at the third the guards begin to slam doors as a warning to the stragglers to get inside. Ten minutes afterwards the head-guard sounds his whistle, and five minutes later the engine moves.

THE complete text of the first two despatches from the *doyen* of the diplomatic body at Pekin to the Tsung-li-Yamen on the subject of the massacre at Sungpu of Swedish missionaries, in July last, with the Yamen's replies, have been published. The *doyen*, Colonel Denby, United States Minister, in the first despatch demanded the exemplary punishment of all the officials, high and low, who failed to obey the Imperial decree of the 13th June, 1891, and the just and severe punishment of the ringleaders of the mob. The Yamen, in reply, recapitulates the report of the Viceroy, Chang Chi Tung, throwing all the blame on the murdered missionaries. According to this story, some villagers who desired to enter the house of the missionaries were seized and bound by the latter's servants taken out by the back entrance, and escorted to the native city. The other villagers, thinking their companions had been killed, stoned the missionaries to death. The Yamen repeats that the missionaries had on several occasions been warned to leave Sung Pu, and says that the action of the officials of Hu Peh was befitting and proper. The diplomatic body declines to accept the Viceroy's story, and regrets that the action of the officials is considered befitting and proper. The Yamen agrees that unless the guilty are punished a bad precedent will be established, and adds, that orders have been sent for the arrest and punishment of those concerned in the mass

ravamen is not even confined to this view matter. This requisition of Rx. 405,000 upon the retrenchment effected two years ago. the receipt of Provincial Contracts brought the Government of India the annual sum of 6,300 from Provincial Funds, a measure made ary by the financial pressure which was de- by the Supreme Government as contracting the ers of the Local Governments by an equal t, curtailing expenditure on the improvement of ternal administration of the several Provinces is and restricting the progress of useful Provincial nditure. Adding to these sums the estimated cost coahange compensation payable by Provincial Gov- ments amounting to Rx. 232,100 for 1893-94 and, to Rx. 400,400 for 1894-95, we have a cash demand upon the Provincial Governments within three years of no less a sum than Rx. 2,436,400. Such a sum cannot be withdrawn without injustice to the Local Governments compelling them to arrest useful and necessary works, and probably crippling their advances to agriculturists. I feel justified in adding that such a policy partakes rather of parsimony than economy, and diminishes the available resources of the people, so that the result may restrict the Commercial transactions between India and England far more seriously than that erroneously feared as a possible result of the imposition of cotton duties. If Government determines to pursue this policy, the only hope I can express in the interests of those Provinces is that following the examples set after the termination of hostilities with Afghanistan, the sums now taken from the Local Governments will be restored to them, when the finances admit. My Lord, stagnation is already upon the country. During the past year sanction has been given to the construction of only 136½ miles of additional railways which can be characterised as nothing short of a starvation allowance to the wants of this Great Empire. This year, it is to be presumed, no additions will be sanctioned, and apparently no Railway Surveys of importance are contemplated. Nothing will be done but that which the Government cannot refrain from doing. Among the important decreases of expenditure set forth under para. 122 of the Financial Statement are included Construction of Protective Railways Rx. 1,054,200, Construction of ways Rx. 50,700, Civil works Rx. 408,600, making al of Rx. 1,513,600, and implying a direct and forcible restriction upon the trading and protec- development of the country. On the other hand, there are some among the mercantile community looking at the closing cash balance in India of 21,684,256 in the Budget for 1894-95, advance the estion that from this cash balance the Government e means to enlarge the expenditure not charged venue for the construction of additional lines ay by a sum of about Rx. 5,000,000. This ted surplus represents part of the Secretary of State's borrowings, and therefore Capital, and unless employed for the benefit of the country must lie idle, while incurring interest payable at Home. It has been more than once admitted that with the growth of their railway enterprises the Government of India is becoming more and more deeply concerned in the development and progress of Indian trade. To keep pace with the development of trade and the course of commerce throughout the world, and to admit of rivalry with the great producing countries in the far West, the Government of India should study to keep India in such a position as will enable her to complete successfully. As a contrast to India we may look to the activity of the United States of America where the length of railways amounts to 170,000 miles, compared with the 18,000 miles, in India, and where progress has been made at a rate not of 136½ miles a year, but of 5,200 miles per annum, during the past five years. The better equipment of rolling-stock on these Western lines also permitts of the transport of a much larger proportionate quantity of goods or produce, per mile of railroad, than it is possible for our well-managed but scantily-equipped railways in India to under- take—I refer here to goods trucks, and locomotives, and not to passenger cars, a comparison of coaching returns being in favour of the Indian Railways. As these Western countries are competitors with India in the transport of produce to England, and as there is an increasing demand for cheaper carriage throughout the world, India may be left standing if she does not determine to move with the times, of which movement, however, the present Budget gives but faint hopes. Within our own border, and with a population growing at the rate of three millions per annum, there is an increased struggle for existence, as well as a struggle with other countries for trade, and not only does this give cause for serious consideration in the event of failure of crops, but a reason why the attention of the Government should be devoted to the further development of the resources of the country, the means of promoting that development being under their control. Considering such circumstances, I cannot but deplore the fact that the Government should have resolved, for any reason whatsoever, to divert the money, in itself not too large an amount, set apart for the construction of railroads to protect the people from the consequence of famine, and by so doing to arrest a series of measures recognised by the people to be indispensable to their welfare. This decision, my Lord, is further to be regretted when the Government have at hand, as I think they have, and as I have endeavored in this Council on the 10th of this month to place within their power, a measure for the financial relief of the country by imposing that duty upon imported Cotton Goods, which in itself according to the declaration made by the Hon'ble Finance Member, would almost provide the sum of money the Government now proposes to take from the Famine Insurance Fund and from the Local Governments. Successive Financial Members of your Excellency's Council have most willingly borne testimony to the elastic and progressive character of the internal finances of India, and the Hon'ble Mr. Westland has reapeated his appreciation of Indian's capabilities, but as this desirable result has been attained by a liberal and progressive treatment of the country, it cannot be expected to continue when that policy is reversed, as it has been in the present Budget. The outlook of the future is, on this account, depressing."

NATIVE SYMPATHY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhav Chitnavis expressed sympathy with the position of the Finance Minister, and proceeded critically to examine the means proposed to establish an equilibrium in the accounts next year. The resumption of the famine grant he declared to be a direct violation of faith on the part of Government. He quoted Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey in support of this contention. He condemned also the squeezing of local Governments, which would have the effect of postponing many useful reforms. He hoped the Secretary of State would give further consideration to the question of taxing cotton goods, and asked why some part of the Treasury balances should not be used instead of the famine grant being appropriated. He attacked exchange compensation rather mildly, and said whether a distinction should not be drawn between the older and the younger members of the public services, and between those who had to make remittances and those who had not, was an open question.

The Maharaja of Ajudhya, speaking regarding the closing of the mints and the fall in exchange, said, what people of his own province wanted was guidance. There is a widespread alarm at the way things are drifting. People are unable to accurately appraise their reserved resources. They wonder of what value their silver may be and whether they should retain their gold or convert it into a depreciated substitute. The Budget says as little as possible on these two interesting questions. It does not say enough to establish confidence or to give the public an assurance which may encourage them to believe in the wisdom of patience. Referring to various details, he said the Budget was nowhere one of hope, but as regards opium it was one of despair.

The Hon'ble Mr. Famubhoy Visram, in the course of his speech, said the people still hoped the Indian Government might be able to induce the Secretary of State to reconsider his decision on the cotton duties. Speaking as a millowner he would be willing to impose the levying of an excise duty on cotton goods in India, assuming such excise could be levied without injustice and serious trouble. He advocated the investment of superfluous cash balances in 4 per cent. Government Paper; as by this means 84 lakhs per annum would be realised, and suggested a partial conversion of 4 per cent. loans to 3½.

Sir Griffith Evans made a long speech in which he dealt with various details of revenue and expenditure. He strongly condemned the Secretary of State for his statement that there was not yet sufficient financial pressure in India to justify a reconsideration of the cotton duties. Quite the contrary was the case, as he clearly showed by the economies which had to be exercised and by stopping works of public utility. He expressed approval of exchange compensation. If there was, he said, to be an English Empire two things were self-evident: first, they must have a British army, which involved a gold payment; second, they must have a certain number of Englishmen in the administration of the country, who must be paid such salaries as would enable them to remit money to England for the support of their families and ensure them against sickness and other contingencies of living in a foreign land. The charge of this European service was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Empire. Now what had happened as regards this service years ago? It had been placed on the basis of a rupee payment and exchange had fallen and fallen till 40 per cent. had been taken off their salaries. A feeling of anxiety was steadily growing on the subject of exchange, and compensation allowance had not been made a day too soon.

Turning to military expenditure, Sir Griffith Evans said it was out of the question to reduce the British garrison, but possibly economies could be effected in other directions. Dealing with possible new sources of revenue, he advocated a succession duty, pointing out that as matters now stood, the states of Christians, including land had to pay 2 per cent. death duties, while Mahomedans, Hindus, Buddhists and Parsis escaped scot-free. Was this possibly one of the causes which prevented the spread of Christianity? Missionaries should look to it, and the cry for free trade in religion might be raised when they come to realise how the case stood."

General Brackenbury made an important statement, explaining in detail the arrangements under which the military expenditure took place, and proving that the growth of such expenditure since 1837-38, when the garrison was largely increased, was not so appalling as had been repeatedly stated. He quoted figures to demonstrate this and showed that the loss by exchange was practically the main cause of the army budget being much year larger than in the preceding twelve months. He said the Government had nothing whatever to conceal and courted full inquiry. The speech was an able exposition of military administration in the face of existing financial pressure.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, speaking with special experience as regards public works, pointed out that the scheme of protective railways would practically be finished when the East Coast line was completed. He hoped this railway would be continued as quickly as possible under existing circumstances. He dealt with the question of the famine grant and showed the misapprehension which existed regarding it.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose followed, deploring himself mainly to the resumption of the famine grant and exchange compensation? both of which he attacked.

MR. WESTLAND'S REPLY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland in an exhaustive speech answered criticism within and without the chamber, showing how, while one native political association advocated retrenchment, and another, the Congress at Lahore, made proposals involving heavy additional expenditure. I have, he said, carefully read the first dozen of their resolutions, and I find they contain nine distinct proposals, some of them very large ones, for the increase of expenditure. That is the contribution of their united wisdom to the solution of the present financial difficulties, and yet it is not the whole of it. The same twelve resolutions contain also four proposals for sweeping reductions of revenue. I, of course, entirely accept the fact that when India comes to be ruled on Congress principles, you will always be able to create the means to meet additional expenditure by going in for large reduction of revenue, but Your Excellency's Government have at present to administer India under subsisting conditions and therefore, having to meet a large new expenditure on account of exchange, they are unfortunately obliged to lay before the Legislative Council proposals for an increase of revenue instead of merely giving that they have made up their minds to give up the revenue Government already possesses. Although our remedial measures are so different in character, I think I am entitled to quote our action in support of the view that there are many directions in which the Government might with advantage to the country increase the expenditure even above its present limits. Mr. Westland stated that the treasury balances would not be touched in any way. They would be maintained intact, for to employ them would mean a further fall in exchange. He replied to Mr. Playfair regarding the comparison between Indian and American railways, pointing out that in the United States all lines were made by private enterprise, the Government not constructing them at all. After exposing the inaccuracies of the *Statist* and other papers in their comments on Indian finance, he turned to the question of the famine grant, proving by quotations from speeches by Sir Auckland Colvin, and others, that the resumption was no new thing, and that no true pledge had been given which could bind successive governments for all time. On the burning question of exchange compensation Mr. Westland spoke out very plainly. He said: "But here I wish to say a word about one special item of increasing expenditure which comes into our accounts for 1893-94, and which I alluded to in my speech of March 1st—namely, the exchange compensation allowance. I mentioned then in what way it was immediately connected with the general question of the measures taken during the year, with reference to the exchange difficulty; desiring rather to explain why it had come upon us in the hour of our difficulty, than trying to justify it upon its own merits. To this last task I wish, as the question has been raised in public, to address myself now. It has for a very long time been foreseen by the Government that measures would have to be taken to make up to its European officer, some portion of the practical diminution of salary which the fall in exchange has brought upon them. The administration of India must be European in character, and the principal posts in it must be filled by Europeans; that is a mere necessity of the position. The salaries attached to these European appointments are practically the same, measured in rupees as they were as quarter of a century ago. Lieutenant-Governors, Commissioners, Judges and Collectors, although their duties are now far more important and far more laborious, draw all over India practically the same rupee salaries as they did when the rupee was worth nearly twice as much as its present value. The same may be said of the Military Services; the pay of the officers of the army was fixed long ago, when the rupee was over two shillings; it is the same number of rupees now, when the rupee is 1s. 2d., but the Military part of the question has been amply dealt with by the Hon'ble the Military Member. It is a necessity of European life in India that the European officer must bear a large amount of sterling expenditure. He cannot separate himself from Europe, and if he could, it is not desirable in the interests of Indian administration that he should. The European portion of the administrative services is, in all matters stand, extremely limited, and its European quality must be maintained. Even if you could get officers to quit for ever their connection with Europe, and make India their permanent home these would not be the kind of men who could rule the India that England has created. You must, therefore, accept the position that there is a practical difficulty which you must

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